always alternate in the most regular manner with the sepal**, and that the number of each row of either is the same. " All deviations from this law/' says Lindley, " are either apparent only, in consequence of partial cohesions, or, if real, are due to partial abortions/' Again, we find that the stamens, or whorl of organs immediately within the petals, are either equal in Dumber to the petals, and alternate with them, or, if more numerous, commonly Borne regular multiple of the petals.

This prevalence of order enabled a poet, (Goethe,) with a firm sense of analogy, to observe laws in natural history which had escaped the most rigid scientific investigation. Following out the idea of Goethe in regard to the metamorphosis of plants, wo find Hehlriden exhibiting to us a typical plant, and tracing all the varied parts of the diversified plants on the earth to two fundamental organs, the STK.M and the LHAF.* The STEM enlarging downwards forms the rout and the lateral rootlets, and mounting upwards terminates in an upper end, which nt hw-t develops into a seed or seed-bud, The normal LEAF branches out into a far greater diversity of forma. In the unfolding plmt, there lire iirst the need-lobes, or cotyledons, then the leaves in tho common use of the term, and at length there is the "ilower," or " blossom," and in it four different degrees of development may be observed, the nopals, petals, stamens, and pistils, all of which are metamorphosed leaves, or, we would rather HUT, all of which are after the «ame general form an the common loaves. For we are wot, like some who have advocated the theory, to regard all nature an striving after a model form, and guilty of a failure BO far aa it falls beneath it; but rather *m* keeping close to a general form in order to give uniformity to nature, but departing from it on either bide iu order to furnish

variety and adaptation to special ends.
We are convinced that it in possible to reduce a plant, by a more enlarged conception of its form, to a unity—that in? to discover a uniformity through all its organs. There arc points of correspondence between the ramification of the sterna and the venation of the leaf. Wo have traced a relation between the distribution of the branches of a tree along tho axis, and that of the veins of a leaf along the midribs. Borne tree*, such as the , the elm, the oak, and the greater number of our orna-